APRIL, 1806.] THE [NUMBER 3930.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1806.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

FUNERAL OF LORD NELSON.

LYING IN STATE AT GREENWICH.

On Sunday the firſt public exhibition of the body, as lying in ſtate in the full Hall at Greenwich Hoſpital, commenced, which continued the two following days, during which time the road from the metropolis was covered with carriages and foot paſſengers of every deſcription, as was alſo below the bridge the river with boats filled with anxious ſpectators, and the town of Greenwich was crowded with viſitors of every deſcription. After divine ſervice, the gates of the Hoſpital were thrown open, to admit the crowd that preſſed for admiſſion. A proper force of volunteers and police officers were ſtationed, to prevent any confuſion, and only about 500 perſons were ſuffered to paſs at a time, who, having indulged their curioſity, were directed to go out at an oppoſite gate, while an equal number ſucceeded them; and ſuch was the order obſerved till about 4 o'clock, when no more were admitted. In the grand hall where the body was depoſited in a canopy, no light from without was admitted, it being entirely hung with black. Lamps were diſtributed, ſufficiently to throw, as it were, a religious glimmer over every part of the place, while immediately in the vicinity of the coffin lofty tapers were arranged, in branches, which had a very brilliant effect. High above the corpſe a canopy of black velvet was ſuſpended with the *chelenk*, or plume of triumph, preſented to his Lordſhip by the Grand Seignior, after the ever memorable victory of the Nile. It was alſo decorated with his Lordſhip's coronet, and a view of the ſtern of the San Joſef, the Spaniſh Admiral's ſhip, already quartered in his arms. On the back field, beneath the canopy, was emblazoned an eſcutcheon of his Lordſhip's arms—the helmet ſurmounted by a naval crown, and enriched with the trident and palm branch in *ſallier*—motto, *Palmam qui meruit ferat*. Alſo, his Lordſhip's ſhield, ornamented with ſilver ſtars, appropriately interſperſed, with the motto, *Tria Juncta in uno*; and ſurmounting the whole upon a good field, embraced by a golden wreath, was inſcribed, in ſable characters, the word 'Trafalgar,' commemorative of the proudeſt of his great atchievements. The Rev. Mr. Scott, the chaplain of the Victory, and who, in conſequence of his Lordſhip's late injunctions, attended his remains from the moment of his death, ſat as chief mourner in an elbow chair at the head of the coffin. At the foot of the coffin ſtood a pedeſtal, covered with black velvet, richly fringed with alternate black and yellow, and ſupporting a helmet ſurmounted by a naval crown, ornamented with the *chelenk*, or triumphal plume, with models richly gilt, and his Lordſhip's ſhield, gauntlet, and ſword. Ten mourners were placed, three on each ſide of the chief, and one at each corner of the coffin, all in deep mourning, with black ſcarfs, their hair full powdered in bags. Ten banners elevated on ſtaves, and emblazoned with various quarterings of his Lordſhip's arms and heraldic dignities, each bearing its appropriate motto, were ſuſpended towards the coffin, five on each ſide.

On Tueſday, a little before 4 o'clock, the brig Elizabeth and Mary, from off Chatham, hove in ſight from the terrace at Greenwich Hoſpital, from the river, having on board a choſen band of ſeamen and marines, from the brave crew of the Victory, who formed a part of the funeral proceſſion of their old and gallant commander. Lieutenant Brown, their commanding officer, came on ſhore to take orders for their proceeding. The St. George's Jack, at the maſt head of the brig, was lowered half-maſt high, as a funeral ſalute, which was immediately returned by the colours of all the ſhips in ſight from the terrace. The Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich then proceeded to inform Lord Hood of the arrival of this brave band; when the gallant admiral, accompanied by a party of the River Fencibles, armed with their pikes, proceeded to the North Gate, and ordered the heroes of Trafalgar to be brought on ſhore. The brig then hauled up alongſide the quay, and the brave tars jumped aſhore, amidſt the warm greetings and the grateful acclamations of the ſurrounding throng. Alas! how different the ſenſations of thoſe gallant fellows from what they would have been, under the brave Nelſon's eye, in boarding the deck of an enemy! They conſiſted of forty-ſix ſeamen and fourteen marines, each bearing his hammock; and if they were a fair ſpecimen of their meſſmates, in the Victory at Trafalgar, that triumph is the leſs wonderful, for each ſeemed a true-bred cub of the Britiſh Lion, and moſt of them bore the honourable ſcars they received on the day their lamented leader fell in the cauſe of his country.—Upon their paſſing within the gates, they were ordered by Lord Hood, who approached them, to ſtow their baggage in the Royal Charlotte Ward of the Hoſpital, after which they ſhould be gratified with a view of their heroic leader's body lying in ſtate, which, however, he was ſure, would be to them no pleaſant ſight. The brave fellows bowed aſſent to this remark: they then proceeded to ſtow their hammocks in the ward appointed, and were afterwards eſcorted by a part of the military to the Great Hall, when they were conducted to the Saloon, where their beloved commander lay. They eyed the coffin with melancholy admiration and reſpect, while the manly tears gliſtened in their eyes, and ſtole reluctant down their weather beaten cheeks. Strangers were excluded during this affecting ſcene; and on the return of this brave band to the parade in front, they were again warmly greeted by the multitude.

PROCESSION BY WATER.

On Wedneſday, at half paſt 7 o'clock in the morning, the Heralds and the naval officers, who were to aſſiſt at the proceſſion by water, aſſembled at the admiralty, and from thence proceeded about 8 to Greenwich. At 10 o'clock they arrived at the Governor's Houſe within Greenwich Hoſpital, and proceeded from thence to the barges appointed for them. The body was then carried from the Saloon through the Great Hall out at the Eaſtern Portal, round the Royal Charlotte Ward to the North Gate, and placed on board the ſtate barge, the coffin was covered with a velvet pall, adorned with eſcutcheons.

The barges left Greenwich about 12 o'clock, and proceeded up the river. Each barge was occupied as deſcribed in our paper of Sunday laſt.

They had all their flags hoiſted half ſtaff. The river glittered with the rich aſſemblage of colours which was diſplayed, while the innumerable multitude aſſembled on its bank beheld the pomp with mingled ſenſations of curioſity and ſorrow.

As the proceſſion moved from Greenwich, minute guns were fired, the ſhore was lined with thouſands of ſpectators, every hat was off, and every countenance expreſſed the deep regret felt at the loſs of ſo great a Hero. Not a veſſel was ſuffered to diſturb the proceſſion. The decks, yards, rigging, and maſts of the numerous ſhips on the river were crowded with ſpectators; the number of ladies was immenſe.

The proceſſion was flanked by the gun-boats and row boats of the river fencibles. The gun and row boats took their ſtations on the north ſhore, oppoſite the hoſpital. Minute guns commenced at 11—The company's barges formed in a line on the ſouth ſide, according to their rank and ſtation in the proceſſion, the firſt number rather below the eaſt wing of the Hoſpital; the others formed in ſucceſſion to the weſtward, according to numbers, leaving ſpace for all the ſtate barges to lay aſloat at low water, in a line within or ſouth of them. All barges and boats connected with the proceſſion had oars up, on the ſtate barges and the barge with the body paſſing them. When the proceſſion reached the Tower, the great guns were fired, and the ſpectacle aſſumed a moſt intereſting appearance.—The crew of the Enterprize Tender, habited in blue jackets and white trowſers, manned the decks, and the boatſwain's whiſtle gave the ſignal for the crew to pay due honours to the immortal hero, but they anticipated the order, and the whole of them ſpontaneouſly waving their hats, gave three cheers. Near the Enterprize there were moored ſix barges filled with Colonel Hankey's regiment of city volunteers. While the body was paſſing they remained with arms reverſed, and continued in that poſition till the proceſſion was clear of the Tower. The Tower guns fired every minute, and the bells of the neighbouring churches tolled. The ſcene was ſublime and awful at this moment, becauſe it was here particularly that a variety of circumſtances, calculated to inſpire reſpect, were chiefly concentrated. The people on board the veſſels preſerved the moſt profound ſilence.

The River Fencibles zealouſly exerted themſelves in preventing the indiſcriminate approach of boats, and in preſerving the line of the proceſſion. Commodore Lucas had with wiſe precaution conſtituted two of the moſt active officers, Lieutenants Rowed and Davies, his aids-de camps. The meaſures adopted by them received the ſanction and approbation of the admirals, and of the principals of every civic company. The proceſſion paſſed London bridge about two o'clock.

The water bailiff preceded the harbour maſters on paſſing London bridge. Gun-boats cloſed abreaſt on entering the centre arch of both bridges, with oars up, ſpreading into their proper ſtations again, when clear of the bridges. The row-boats prevented any boats or veſſels from interſecting the line of the proceſſion; to keep at their proper diſtances from each other, preſerving room for the oars of the great barges. The north line of the row-boats, flanking the proceſſion, went through the arch of London bridge called St. Mary Lock. The ſouth line of row boats flanking the proceſſion, went through the arch called the Draw Lock, each taking their ſtations again. All row boats were numbered conſpicuouſly on their bows or quarters.

Off the Temple, the moſt prominent object was the admiralty navigation barge, with a numerous company on board. The temple gardens were filled with ſpectators of the moſt faſhionable deſcription; and upon the terrace were drawn up numerous carriages. The Lawyer's corps did duty in the gardens, and preſerved the moſt exact order.—They reverſed their arms as the body paſſed. The barge ſtruck the ground in paſſing the temple, but was got off without ſuſtaining any injury.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the manner in which the bridges, each ſide of the river, at every point from which even a glimpſe of the proceſſion could be obtained, was crowded. No ſpectacle was ever ſo intereſting, and none ever excited ſuch an ardent curioſity among the public. The proceſſion moved on towards Whitehall, the gun-boats lying to and firing minute guns, till the body, and the perſonages who attended it, were landed.

At a quarter before three, the proceſſion approached the ſtairs in Palace-Yard—the King's Admiralty, Navy-Office, Lord Mayor's and city barges, immediately drew up in two lines, through which the barge with the body paſſed. All the oars were advanced, and the trumpets and other bands played the Dead March in Saul, with other dirgeful ſtrains, with the moſt impreſſive effect, the gun-boats firing minute guns all the time.

Exactly at 3 o'clock the funeral barge began to diſembark the precious charge, the colours of the Victory preceding the body. At this awful moment the ſplendour of ſunſhine diſappeared, as if to announce that the element, on which he reaped his glorious laurels, was about ſurrendering up, reluctantly, its immortal Chief! Dark and heavy clouds came o'er, and inſtantly ſucceeded a tempeſtuous hail ſtorm, which fell until the body was landed, when the hemiſphere again was clear. All the populace ſtood uncovered as the body paſſed from the ſtairs. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the effect of the ſolemnity on all ranks.

From Whitehall ſtairs to the Admiralty, the body carried on a bier, by eight ſeamen of the Victory, was preceded by the Standard, the Guidon, the Banner, the Grand Banner, &c. borne and ſupported as on the water. The body was covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eſcutcheons under a canopy ſupported by ſix admirals. On each ſide were three banner rolls of his Lordſhip's family lineage. borne by three lieutenants of the Navy. The Garter King of Arms followed next, and then the chief mourner, Admiral Sir Peter Parker, ſupported by an Admiral on each ſide. The Banner of emblems, borne and ſupported as the other Banners, and the ſervants of the deceaſed, cloſed the proceſſion.

Every neceſſary preparation had been made at the Admiralty for receiving the body. The captain's room, in which it was placed, was hung with a ſuperfine black cloth for this ſolemn occaſion.—The room was lighted with wax tapers, placed in ſconces on the ſides.

PROCESSION FROM THE ADMIRALTY TO ST. PAUL'S.

If ever an idea of the tranſcendant merit of an individual could be aſcertained by the public reſpect paid to his memory, the auguſt ſolemnity which on Thurſday excited the univerſal attention of the metropolis muſt render the name and ſervices of Lord Nelſon eternal themes of admiration! A ſpectacle at once ſo ſacred and ſo ſolemn, ſo awfully impreſſive, and ſo appropriate in every point of view to the grand but mournful occaſion, was perhaps never before preſented to the admiration of the metropolis of any kingdom in the world. If the hero was worthy of the reſpect paid him, the tribute was a worthy offering to his ſacred manes. Never were the feelings of the public more deep and general. London the preceding night could have known but little repoſe. In every ſtreet through which the proceſſion was to paſs, parties were preparing to take poſſeſſion of places; perſons remained round the Admiralty all night; and during the night, numbers were alſo employed in gravelling the whole line from the Admiralty to St. Paul's. Long before it was daylight, different parts of the ſtreets were occupied. Beautiful females, elegantly dreſſed, were ſeen parading through them, braving the chill air of the morning, all anxious to take poſſeſſion of their ſeats as early as poſſible. It was a ſight at once new and intereſting.—As ſoon as day-light broke, every window in the long line from the Admiralty to St. Paul's was completely occupied. By eight o'clock the volunteer

regiments took their ſtations from Conſtitution Hill to the Admiralty, and from the Admiralty to St. Paul's. The Bloomſbury, St. James's Somerſet Houſe, the Prince of Wales's volunteers, the St. George's, the Queen's Royal, the Duke of Glouceſter's, the Weſtminſter, the firſt Surrey and Riflemen; the Clerkenwell, the Whitehall, the Lambeth, the Duke of Cumberland's ſharp ſhooters, the Gray's Inn ſharp ſhooters, the North Briton's and Riflemen, the Britiſh artificers, the Mary-le-bone, the Merton, the Lewiſham and Hempſtead volunteers, lined the way two deep from the Admiralty to Temple Bar.—Beſides theſe there were the city light horſe, and the Weſtminſter cavalry. Eaſt of Temple Bar, the London regiments were excluſively ſtationed. The exertions of the whole of them were highly meritorious, in preſerving the moſt exact order and decorum.

The principal perſonages who were to attend the funeral having aſſembled, according to the inſtructions previouſly given, about 11 o'clock they paſſed from St. James's Park, through the horſe guards, to the admiralty, in the following order.—[*Order omitted.*]

Notwithſtanding the immenſe crowd that attended in the whole paſſage from the admiralty to St. Paul's, the vigilance obſerved by the ſeveral volunteer corps, who lined the whole of the way on both ſides, maintained due order. It is impoſſible to expreſs the anxiety which appeared in every face, when the remains of the departed chief appeared in view. Many a bright eye was ſuffuſed in tears; and theſe did not flow from the ſoſter ſex only, but every man who had a heart capable of feeling yielded to emotions of ſorrow, which the illuſtrious character ſo well deſerved. The ſcene was particularly affecting, when the ſpectators exclaimed with reverential enthuſiaſm "The conquering Hero comes," *dead! dead!* A ſolemn ſtillneſs immediately enſued, accompanied with the taking off of hats, and every other mark of the profoundeſt reſpect and veneration.

Within the Temple Bar the proceſſion was received by the right honourable the Lord Mayor of London, attended by the Alderand Sheriffs, and the deputation from the common council. The ſix carriages of the deputation from the common council fell into the proceſſion between the deputation of the great commercial companies of London and the Phyſicians of the deceaſed (who were in a mourning coach) and a conductor on horſeback appointed to indicate the ſtation. The carriages of the aldermen and ſheriffs fell into the proceſſion between the Knights Bachelors and the maſters in chancery; a conductor on horſeback being alſo there ſtationed for the purpoſe. The carriages immediately followed each of the conductors, on their arrival within Temple Bar moved ſlowly, in order to afford the requiſite interval for admitting the carriages of the common council, and thoſe of the aldermen and ſheriffs, into their places reſpectively. The right honourable the Lord Mayor, in his ſtate carriage, bearing the city ſword, was marſhalled and placed in the proceſſion between his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales and the herald of arms, who, in a mourning coach, preceded the great banner, in obedience to a warrant under his Majeſty's royal Signet and Sign Manuel, bearing date the 6th inſtant, directing Garter, principal king of arms, to marſhal and place the Lord Mayor of London, on the preſent occaſion, in the ſame ſtation wherein his lordſhip would have been placed, if his Majeſty had have been preſent. His Lordſhip appeared on horſeback, and by his manner of receiving the proceſſion added much to the ſolemnity and grandeur.

In the order of the proceſſion, the Scotch regiments occupied that part to which their valour in Egypt had entitled them, and attracted particular notice, from the preciſion with which they marched to their national muſic of the bag-pipe.

In a ſhort time after the proceſſion had paſſed through Temple Bar, the volunteers were diſmiſſed. The concourſe of ſpectators aſſembled on this ſad memorable occaſion was immenſe. The whole line of the ſtreets from the Admiralty to St. Paul's was occupied, at an early hour, by thoſe who could not get more convenient accommodation. As early as ſeven o'clock all the courts, ſtreets, lanes, and avenues leading to the main ſtreets, were crowded by perſons of all deſcriptions, anxious to pay the tribute of reſpect and ſorrow to the remains of the illuſtrious Nelſon.

By eight o'clock every window, which could command even the moſt diſtant view of the proceſſion, was thronged, and in fine, all the nitches, crannies, leads, tops and chimnies of houſes, along the whole line, were taken poſſeſſion of by men, women and children, who ſeemed to vie with each other in the danger which they riſked to witneſs this mournful ceremony.

Amongſt the crowd of faſhionable ſpectators in differt places, the following we particularly notice: The Dutcheſs of Devonſhire, Lady Elizabeth Foſter, Mademoiſelle de Gramont, Mademoiſelle St. Jules; Mr. Foſter, and a large party of faſhionables, were at the Dublin Hotel, Charing Croſs.

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TESTAMENTS, &c. &c.

For Sale at the Office of this Gazette.

NEW-YORK, April 8

At a meeting of the committee of merchants held at the Tontine Coffee-houſe, on Monday evening, the 7th inſtant—it was reſolved that the following letter, addreſſed to the ſecretary of ſtate, relative to the foreign commerce of the United States, with the anſwer thereto, ſhould be publiſhed for the information of the merchants.

By order of the general committee,

THOMAS FARMER, Chairman.

JOHN FERRERS, Secretary.

—

New-York, March 11, 1806.

SIR—I have the honour to addreſs you, by direction of a committee appointed at a general meeting of merchants, in this city, on the 26th December.

The opinions and wiſhes of the commercial intereſt of New York were expreſſed in their late memorial, ſince which nothing has occurred to change their ſentiments, or diminiſh their apprehenſions.

Senſible that foreign relations muſt be intricate, and believing thoſe of the United States to be involved in unuſual perplexity, the merchants of New-York have waited in ſilence, but with anxiety, the development of thoſe meaſures which the wiſdom of government may have deviſed, for the redreſs of wrongs already ſuffered, and protection againſt injuries ſtill apprehended.

Even at this late hour, although warranted as well by the uſage of other nations as by our republican inſtitutions, freely to aſk, and confidently to expect, every uſeful information which can be given without embarraſſing the meaſures of government, they would ſtill preſerve the ſame reſpectful ſilence, if they were not otherwiſe impelled by motives of irreſiſtible force.

The ſeaſon approaches to commence their moſt important operations, dependent for ſucceſs on a continuance of peace.—The preſent ſtagnation of buſineſs, if protracted, would not merely diminiſh their profits, but muſt diſtreſs thoſe of their fellow citizens, who depend on daily labour for daily bread. It muſt injure thoſe alſo who procure, by ſelling the productions of their ſoil, articles of ſubſiſtence which habit has rendered neceſſary to comfortable exiſtence. On the other hand, merchants and inſurers muſt be ruined, if they adventure on calculations eſſentially erroneous. The mechanics with whom they are connected muſt be involved in the ſame cataſtrophe. The produce of our country will then no longer find thoſe markets, which give a ſpring to national induſtry; and thus our proſperity will vaniſh.

Under the preſſure of ſuch cogent circumſtances, the merchants of New-York hope it will not be deemed impertinent, RESPECTFULLY to ſolicit information on *four diſtinct points, highly intereſting, and which are now involved in dangerous obſcurity.*

The ſituation on which we are placed with England claims the firſt notice, becauſe of her prodigious naval power, which, it is apprehended by ſome, may be ſuddenly employed to annihilate our commerce. We wiſh therefore to be informed whether the injurious principles, adopted by her tribunals have been relinquiſhed or extended:—whether the meaſures deviſed by the wiſdom of government to obtain redreſs, compenſation, and ſecurity, promiſe a ſucceſsful reſult: or whether the merchants muſt expect more portentious events.

Rumours have prevailed reſpecting our relations to the oppoſite belligerents, and of events tending to embroil us with them, which have alarmed the merchants of New-York. They are deſirous of knowing whether thoſe rumours be idle and vain, or whether from tranſactions in the knowledge of government, it would be prudent to ſuſpend or wholly to abandon our commerce with France and Spain.

There was reaſon to believe that peace has been made with Tripoli, but as no ratification of a treaty has been officially publiſhed, the merchants wiſh to know whether inveſtments for the Mediterranean can be ſafely made, or whether they muſt provide againſt the depredations of Barbary corſairs.

Finally, the plunder and outrage to which commerce is expoſed in the Weſt-Indies, and even on our own coaſts, render it very deſirable to know whether government contemplate employing a reſpectable naval force, to repreſs thoſe predatory aggreſſions.

I am directed by the committee to diſavow all intention, or even wiſh, to pry into the ſecrets of government, or urge the diſcloſure of meaſures which it may deem uſeful or convenient to conceal; more eſpecially to aſk any thing incompatible with your official obligations.

With great reſpect,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your moſt ob't humble ſervant.

THOMAS FARMER,

Chairman General Committee of Merchants.

Hon. JAMES MADISON, Sec'ry of Department of State.

—

Department of State, March 31, 1806.

SIR,

I have received the letter which you wrote me on the 11th inſtant, by the direction of the committee, appointed by a general meeting of the merchants of New-York.

The ſolicitude of thoſe engaged in foreign commerce at the preſent criſis, which led to the application, could not fail to awaken the regret, that the cauſe of mercantile operations could not in all caſes be regulated by a more preciſe knowledge of foreign occurrences: but you are doubtleſs ſenſible, that a communication of the features of that proſpect, which if not multiplied and varied, with the multiplied variation incident to it, muſt itſelf become a ſource of miſcalculation, would exceed the duty and reſponſibility of any government, as it would frequently do the rules of prudence, if the taſk were leſs impracticable. It is only therefore in peculiar caſes where the exiſtence, or the decided approach of events deeply affecting the whole, or particular claſſes of citizens, may be known to the government, and not ſufficiently within the general means of conjecture and anticipation, that ſpecial notifications can be required, either according to expediency or uſage; and it is a juſt ſubject of congratulation in this country, that ſuch is the degree of publicity given by the ordinary vehicles of circulation to foreign occurrences and appearances, and ſuch the capacity of our mercantile fellow-citizens for approaching them; that that intelligent portion of the community is as little dependent, in the United States, on the notifications of the government, as in any country whatever.

Perſuaded, ſir, that the juſtneſs of theſe remarks will at once be perceived, I make no other apology for limiting the anſwer to your enquiries, to a general aſſurance of the diſpoſition of the Preſident to give to every claſs of citizens the proper information, which it may lie with the Executive to afford, and to an intimation, that whatever embarraſſments or riſks may be incident to particular branches of commerce, the occaſion is not of a character to juſtify the government in undertaking to predict or define them.

I have only to add, that the delay in acknowledging your letter has preceeded from other duties, preſſing both as to time and importance; it was poſſible, alſo, that the interval might have produced the means of a more ſatisfactory anſwer to particular articles of your enquiry.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

With reſpect, your obed't ſerv't.

JAMES MADISON.

THOMAS FARMER, Eſq.

New-York.

—

REMARKS.

It would puzzle a greater philologiſt than Mr. Madiſon to make out the meaning of the preceding letter. The addreſs of the committee of merchants is reſpectful in its form, and definite in its terms. The ſubject is of great importance to the commercial, agricultural and mechanical intereſts of the country; and, as ſuch, it muſt certainly deſerve an explicit anſwer—an anſwer, which, by explaining our relations with foreign nations, ſhould have pointed out a ſecure path to mercantile enterprize. But inſtead of this, the letter of the Secretary is involved, obſcure, and unſatisfactory. Great pains are taken and many words uſed *to ſay nothing*—and if any idea is communicated, the merchants are obliquely cenſured for making impertinent enquiries. One important enquiry made in the letter of the committee, to wit, that relating to the diſpoſal of a naval force in the Weſt-Indies is left altogether unnoticed.

This anſwer furniſhes a new and ſtriking evidence of the truth of Mr. Randolph's charge, that *we have no cabinet*—that the adminiſtration has formed no plan, has pointed out no mode for managing the great concerns of the nation. If any plan had been formed, the Secretary could have given anſwers to the enquiries of the committee; or he could have ſaid that pending negociations would not permit anſwers to be given. If unſettled negociations did not prevent, it is in vain to give any other reaſon for ſilence; for the public have a right to the information, and it is the duty of the government to give it. Such information has always been granted by the Britiſh Miniſtry to reſpectful applications from their merchants; and ſhall the free citizens of America be denied that advice, which is freely granted to the ſubjects of a monarchy?

We requeſt our readers to peruſe and to compare the two letters with attention. The letter of the committee is elegant and perſpicuous, while that of the Secretary is clumſy and obſcure. The compoſition of the latter would not give reputation to a ſchool boy.

Let it be remembered that the letter is from a committee of the merchants of the greateſt mercantile city in America; and the anſwer from Mr. Madiſon, now Secretary of State, and a candidate for next Preſidency.

April 11.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yeſterday morning, in a gale of wind, the ſhip Cordelia, captain Delano, for Amſterdam, dragged her anchors, and being in danger of bilging on Long Iſland ſhore, a number of ſeamen voluntarily offered their ſervices to aſſiſt her. In the act of taking out an anchor, the boat in which they were ſtationed upſet, and they were all thrown overboard. They ſwam to a yawl which lay contiguous, and the whole of them taking hold of one ſide of her at the ſame time, ſhe upſet alſo; and, of eleven perſons, ſix were drowned; the remainder were ſaved with much difficulty. Among the unfortunate men who periſhed were Mr. Taber, mate of the brig Fredonia, and Mr. Iſaiah Terry, ſecond mate of the ſhip Rhoda and Betſey, both of New Bedford.

COMMUNICATION.

On the 10th inſtant, after a long and tedious illneſs, departed this life, in the 78th year of his age, the honourable HORATIO GATES, Lieutenant-General in the ſervice of the United States during the late revolutionary war, in which ſervice he ſignalized himſelf as a faithful, brave, gallant, and diſtinguiſhed officer. He was a whig in England, and a genuine republican in America. He was attached to the cauſe of America from a full conviction of its juſtice, and fought faithfully under its banners through every ſtage of the conflict.—He left his native country in the early part of his life, and ſerved ſeveral campaigns in Germany, where he acquired the rudiments of military knowledge. He came here with General Braddock, and ſerved in the Britiſh army until the concluſion of the peace. He afterwards returned to England, but finally emigrated to America, and purchaſed an eſtate in Virginia. On the rupture between this country and Great-Britain, he was called to take the command of the northern army, and by his ſkill and good conduct the troops under General Burgoyne ſurrendered priſoners of war. His military virtues are too numerous to admit of detail, and will furniſh a brilliant page in the American annals. He was a ſcholar well verſed in hiſtory and the latin claſſics, and of correct political principles. His manners and deportment were tinctured with a military bias. He was hoſpitable, generous, juſt, inflexible in his attachment to his friends, and poſſeſſed a feeling heart. He was in full conviction of the truth of the Grand Philoſophy, and appeared pleaſed when it was recommended to his ſerious attention in the laſt ſtages of his illneſs.

BOSTON, April 7.

Particular account of the maſſacre of the officers and crew of the ſhip Atahaulpa, Captain Porter. [Communicated by Capt. Iſaacs, of the Montezuma:]

"The ſhip Atahaulpa, had been lying at anchor in Sturgis Cove, up Mill Bank Sound, 3 days; the natives had during that time been remarkably civil.—June 12, they came off in ſeveral canoes, and deſired Capt. Porter to purchaſe their ſkins, and about ten o'clock, A. M. Cailete, the chief of one of the tribes, defired Captain Porter to look over the ſide to ſee the large number of ſkins laying ſpread on his canoe. Captain Porter was complying, but was obliged to bend over the rail, when the chief threw his coat over his head, ſtabbed him twice between his ſhoulders, and threw him overboard; and gave the ſignal for a general attack. Mr. John Hill, chief mate, was ſhot through the body, but ran below, got his muſket, returned on deck, ſhot the chief, and gave him (as we have heard ſince) his mortal wound—John G. Goodwin, ſecond mate, ſhot dead, John G. Rackſtraw, daggered, and died immediately; Lyman Plummer, daggered, and lived until the ſhip was got out, when he requeſted the ſurviving crew to take care of the ſhip and find Captain Brown. Iſaac Summers, cooper, Luther and Samuel Lapham, Peter Spooner, ſeamen, and John Williams, cook, were all killed. The cook defended himſelf bravely ſo long as his hot water laſted; but when that was expended, they killed him with an axe. Three ſeamen, one Sandwich iſlander, and a Kodiac Indian, were dangerouſly wounded, but have ſince recovered. Five more of the crew were ſlightly wounded, and three men and a Sandwich Iſlander were all that went clear. The four that were not wounded, and 2 or 3 that were but ſlightly, ruſhed through the crowd of Indians, got below, and found a few muſkets loaded, fired them through the loop holes in the break of the forecaſtle, which terrified the natives, and many jumped overboard, when the people came on deck, and after fighting a few Indians that ſeemed determined to hold their prize, killed and drove all over board. One canoe was ſeen under the bows endeavouring to cut the cable; a ſwivel was taken from the after part of the ſhip forward and diſcharged at them—ſix were killed by the ſwivel, and one afterwards by a muſket, ſo that one was left alive in the canoe. The crew loſt their jack knives, by ſtabbing the Indians through their ſkulls, and were unable to draw them out. After the decks were cleared the topſails were looſed, when the ſhip ſwung her head off ſhore, the cable was cut, and after ſome time beating, was able to get out of the Sound. Two days after were off Newetta, the wind coming ahead, ſhaped a courſe towards the northward. June 17, depoſited the bodies of our deceaſed ſhip-mates in the deep."

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CHARLESTON, March 29.

Arrived laſt evening from the ſouthward, the Rev. Mr. BLACKBURN, a Miſſionary from the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States, to the Cherokee Indians.—The account this gentleman gives of the improvement of the Indians in civilization, and moral and religious principle, is highly intereſting, and to the humane and benevolent mind, is truly gratifying. While the fathers among theſe ſavage tribes are turning their attention to the peaceful paths of agriculture, their children are training up under the direction of good and competent men, in the principles of piety and virtue, and learning the neceſſary rudiments of ſcience, to prepare them for a more regular and refined ſtate of ſociety. Two ſchools are already eſtabliſhed, at which, between 50 and 60 young ſavages are fed, clothed, and inſtructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in which they have made a progreſs that does credit to their teachers, and diſplays a capacity in the children, that is worthy of public patronage.

The utility of the pious undertaking, has obtained for it the countenance of the higheſt characters in the United States; and as Mr. Blackburn intends to ſolicit the aſſiſtance of the benevolent, it is hoped that among the charities encouraged by the citizens of Charleſton, this, whoſe beneficial effects will almoſt be witneſſed by our own eyes, will ſhare in the public liberality.

March 31.

It is with great regret we have to inform the public, that on the 16th inſt. the Court houſe of Darlington diſtrict, in this ſtate, was diſcovered to be in flames. When the diſcovery was made, the fire had made ſuch progreſs at to cut off all poſſibility of ſaving a ſingle record; in conſequence, all the records of the Clerk's office, as well as the records of the old Cheraw diſtrict, and the records of the Court of Ordinary, prior to the eſtabliſhment of County Courts, were conſumed together; the Jury box of the diſtrict is alſo deſtroyed. Thoſe that firſt diſcovered the Court-houſe to be on fire, believe it was done intentionally, as it appeared to be on fire in ſeveral places at the ſame time. Fortunately the papers of the preſent Ordinary's office are preſerved, as they were at the dwelling houſe of Col. Zimmerman, the Ordinary.

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RICHMOND, (Vir.) April 9.

MURDER!

And the moſt inhuman conſequent conduct.

On Tueſday (1ſt April inſtant) in the afternoon, the widow Morriſet viſited two negro women and a girl ploughing on the bank of James river, in Cheſterfield county, oppoſite Tuckahoe iſland. The miſtreſs was knocked on the head with an axe by one of the women whilſt ſhe was ſpeaking to the other—the firſt blow ſtaggered her ſo much as to afford an opportunity for another, which, by the united efforts of the two women, cauſed inſtant death.—Some pine buſhes were thrown over the body to ſecrete it till night, when a negro fellow, a boatman, named Jim Strode, huſband to the woman giving the firſt blow, coming to their aſſiſtance, the corpſe was carried ſome diſtance up the bank, to a place where the water in the river is uncommonly deep, and the current not rapid; and here! yes here! was a ſcene too horrible almoſt for repetition! The corpſe was cut up with an axe into more pieces than have yet been aſcertained! The neighbours have been able after two days ſearching with nets, to find but eight pieces of this moſt unfortunate woman! Among which were found two legs cut off at the knees—part of an arm—part of a thigh—and four other pieces ſcarcely to be known—ſome of them decency forbids to be named!—The other parts as yet, and perhaps, never can be found! But are numberleſs—and no doubt ſunk thereabouts. The tracks of the inhuman wretch are plainly to be ſeen where he waded into the river and diſtributed the huncheons of his butchery! So much of this attrocious deed was brought to light on Thurſday and Friday laſt, as well from circumſtances as from the confeſſion of the two women. The girl too confirms their confeſſion, whilſt the huſband with a countenance of guilt, ſtill denies the fact! But fortunately for the cauſe of juſtice, the three females and the huſband have been committed, together with another boatman, who it ſeems will throw ſome light on the affair, and yet he himſelf innocent, although he is huſband to the other woman. The writer of this diſtreſſing article was an eyewitneſs on Thurſday and Friday laſt, when his mind was ſomewhat returned by the proceedings of thoſe whoſe duty both law and humanity had ſtimulated to action. It is deemed unneceſſary to detail more particulars of this painful caſe—the more painful ſince the preſence of ſeveral of the unfortunate women's children at the inqueſt. It may, however, be well to ſay, that the affair is unconnected, and unattended with any circumſtances, to excite apprehenſions or alarm. It is a truly ſingular caſe.

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WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Senate of the United States yeſterday ordered the bill prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize, from Great Britain, to a third reading—Ayes 20—Noes 9.—The only material alteration, we underſtand, made in this bill as it went from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, is to admit the importation of black bottles.

Philadelphia, April 16.

On Tueſday, the 8th inſt. both houſes of Congreſs concurred in a reſolution to adjourn on Wedneſday, the 16th inſt.

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A correſpondent at Waſhington, (ſays the United States' Gazette,) under date of Wedneſday laſt, has favoured us with a copy of the following reſolution, which was moved in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Jackſon, of Virginia, and adopted, Tueſday, April 8th. The ſame correſpondent remarks—"After the ſtormy ſittings of Saturday and Monday, and part of Tueſday, a calm ſucceeds on Wedneſday."

Mr. Jackſon's Reſolution.

Reſolved, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be requeſted to communicate to this Houſe any information which he may poſſeſs in relation to an application ſaid to have been made to draw money from the treaſury, for the purchaſe of the Floridas, before an appropriation made by law for that purpoſe.

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The Norfolk Ledger, of the 7th inſt. ſays, "The ſchooner Meduſa, captain Gold, arrived here on Saturday, in 12 days from Laguira.—She had been ſent out expreſs, to apprize the government of Carraccas of Miranda's expected expedition; he had not been heard of when captain Gold ſailed. If Miranda is actually bound for Carraccas it is probable his attempt will fail, as with notice to the government, the force he has muſt be inadequate to any important object.

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Capt. M'Nicoll, arrived at Charleſton, South-Carolina, informs, that Admiral Duckworth ſailed from Kingſton, on the 12th ult. to join the ſquadron off Cadiz. He took with him the captured French ſhips, with which he was to keep company till they had paſſed the Banks of Newfoundland, on their way to England. A fleet of men of war had been ſeen off Carthagena, which was at firſt taken for the other part of the French fleet; but it was afterwards ſtated to have been the fleet under Sir John Borlaſe Warren, from England, who, having gained intelligence of the deſtruction of the French fleet by Admiral Duckworth, had ſailed again on their return to Europe.

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Extract of a letter from a paſſenger on board the ſchooner Atalanta, from Charleſton, bound to New Orleans, dated Naſſau, March 20, 1806.

"You will perceive the misfortune which has happened to the ſchooner Atalanta, by the papers which you will get by the Gabriel Duval. I loſt every thing but what was on my back, and was glad to get off ſo. Three Frenchmen and myſelf took a raft about ten o'clock in the day and made out with great difficulty to get on ſhore, on one of the Keys, and were taken off before night by the wreckers. The remainder, conſiſting of about twenty, blacks and whites, were taken off about four o'clock, and at five ſcarcely any veſtige of the veſſel remained. The wreckers treated us with the greateſt humanity; they do not deſerve the reproaches that are commonly caſt on their name."

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COMMUNICATION.

THE SECRET PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives having now taken off the injunction of ſecrecy from their late confidential proceedings, it appears that they related to the Spaniſh territories.

With Spain we have two important points of difference, reſulting from our relations with France. One is the queſtion reſpecting the extent and limits of Louiſiana, which was ceded to us from France by a deſcription referring to a prior ceſſion, or re-ceſſion, from Spain to France, and alſo to the ancient French poſſeſſion of the province. From a want of geographical certainty, a diſpute has ariſen, with reſpect to the ſouthweſtern boundary; and from a ſimilar cauſe, together with the relative terms of the deſcripion, there has been a difference of opinion and claim, as to the eaſtern extent of the ceſſion. While the territorial limits were thus unſettled, our government has abſtained from taking poſſeſſion of the diſputed tract of country, or changing the exiſting ſtate of things. The other ſubject of controverſy is the claim we make on Spain, for French ſpoliations committed within Spaniſh jurisdiction, previous to our treaty of ſettlement with France. If Spain is liable to us, France may be juſtly reſponſible to Spain. So far at leaſt France is concerned in the diſpute; and, being in an alliance offenſive and defenſive with Spain, it is ſuppoſed muſt, upon the principles of that alliance, in caſe of a rupture between us and Spain, take part in the war againſt us.

The territorial controverſy not being ſettled, our veſſels have been ſubjected to duties on their paſſage down the Mobile, and certain perſons under the Spaniſh juriſdiction croſſed the line of our acknowledged territory in a riotous purſuit of a family of the name of Kemper.

The Preſident, after ſtrengthening the adjacent poſts, by a judicious arrangement of our troops, laid the ſubject before Congreſs for legiſlative conſideration. Two leading meaſures appear to have been propoſed. One was to raiſe ſuch an additional ſtanding army as the Preſident ſhould deem ſufficient (not exceeding troops) "to poteet the ſouthern frontier of the United States from Spaniſh inroad and inſult, and to chaſtiſe the ſame." The object of this was a military expedition, offenſive as well as defenſive, againſt the Floridas. In principle, it ſeems to be ſimilar to the propoſition of Mr. Roſs, in the caſe of the violation of our right of depoſit at New-Orleans. It was oppoſed, as unneceſſary and dangerous, leading directly to a war with Spain, and with her ally, France, and to an eventual alliance with Great-Britain. A majority of the Houſe rejected it.

The object of the other meaſure, which was propoſed and finally adopted, was as it is expreſſed on the journal, "to procure a ceſſion of the Spaniſh territories eaſtward of the river Miſſiſippi by purchaſe," and by an appropriation of two millions of dollars, "to enable the Preſident, in effecting ſuch purchaſe, to ſecure to the United States, the moſt advantageous terms." It was ſimilar to the act which preceded the acquiſition of Louiſiana. Indeed the policy is the ſame, and the hint appears to have been taken from that caſe. In oppoſing this, the Federaliſts acted conſiſtently with their oppoſition to that meaſure. The principal objection againſt the propoſed purchaſe, ſeems to have ariſen from another quarter, that France has an undue influence over Spain, and by her mediation will coerce Spain to make the ceſſion, in order that by ſome ſecret ſtipulation between them, the purchaſe money may be eventually ſecured by France. This has been repreſented to be diſhonourable, and, by the aid of ſtrong prejudices and a heated imagination, has been wrought into a topic of vehement invective and declamation. It has even been pronounced a bribing of France to bully Spain. Whereas the ſimple truth is, that Spain being an independent power, it is as to us, both in a moral and political view, perfectly immaterial, in caſe of a ceſſion, how ſhe may think proper to diſpoſe of her money.

Reſpecting the proper time for removing the injunction of ſecrecy, there appears to have been a difference of judgment. The conſtitution and the rules of the two Houſes have provided for confidential proceedings, whenever it may be neceſſary, as in caſes of foreign relations. The reaſons are very obvious. It is not to conceal the meaſures of Congreſs from the people of the United States, but from foreign nations, with whom we have occaſion to negociate. In the preſent caſe the queſtion was whether the proper time had come for publiſhing the journal. Some doubtleſs wiſhed, by a premature diſcloſure, to prevent the purchaſe. Some, who were friendly to the purchaſe, were of opinion that it was not neceſſary to keep the proceedings any longer from the public eye. Others thought the ſubſtance had, by ſome means or other, already been divulged, and therefore it ought to be formally publiſhed. And perhaps a wiſh to counteract the unfounded ſuggeſtions that the majority were afraid and aſhamed to have the people know what they had been doing in ſecret, was not without its influence. At any rate a ſufficient number of the friends of the propoſed purchaſe joined in the vote to give a majority. And the journal is now before the public. What effect its publication may have upon the negociation, and what will be the final iſſue of the meaſure, muſt be left to be decided by the event. In the mean time, it is confidently believed, an intelligent public, notwithſtanding any efforts to miſlead them, will be ſatisfied, that the object of this pacific policy is highly beneficial and important. [*Nat. Intel.*]

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ARCHIBALD SHAW, of Benſalem township, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands againſt the eſtate, are deſired to furniſh their accounts, duly proven, to

EDWARD Z. COLLINS,
DANIEL KNIGHT, } *Adm'rs.*

April 9, 1806.

Notice to Creditors.

THE ſubſcriber, now confined for debt in the priſon of the county of Glouceſter, having applied to the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas of the ſaid county, for the benefit of an act, entituled "An Act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt," the ſaid court have appointed Wedneſday, the 30th of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Joſeph Heppard, in Woodbury, in ſaid county, for the hearing of me and my creditors, on my application.

HARRIOT B. A. MANJIN.

March 20, 1806.

To be ſold, at private ſale,
A WELL SITUATED

FARM,

IN the townſhip of Haverford, in the county of Delaware, about eight miles from Philadelphia. containing 30 acres, about 3 acres whereof are woodland. There are erected on the premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, fronting on the Weſt-Cheſter road, a ſmith's ſhop, milk houſe, frame barn, and other buildings; a young thriving orchard of apple trees, and a number of other fruit trees. The ſituation is well adapted for a ſtore or other public buſineſs. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe, may hear of the terms, and upon agreement, will have an indiſputable title given.

GEORGE BONSALL,
on the premiſes.
4th Mo. 1ſt, 1806.

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſtnantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 10th ultimo, a large red and white *COW*, no brand nor ear mark to be perceived, ſuppoſed to be about nine years old, and appears to be fed for the market. The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

HENRY BUCHWALTER.
April 1, 1806. †

Wants a Situation,

IN A GROCERY STORE,

A YOUNG MAN who underſtands accounts, and has been employed in that buſineſs; or he will undertake the ſuperintendancy of a Farm, as he flatters himſelf capable of giving every ſatisfaction in that line, being well acquainted with the mode of farming both in England and America.

☞ A line addreſſed to I. I. left at Joſeph S. Paxton's tavern, ſign of the Black Bear, Front-ſtreet, will be duly attended to.
March 19, 1806. *

Notice.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of GEORGE DUNN. late of the townſhip of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are deſired to produce their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, for ſettlement; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, without delay, to

ROBERT DUNN,
or
BENJAMIN H. SMITH, } *Executors.*
March 14, 1806.

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HUGH JONES, of Marple townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent them, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

MARY MOORE,
JOHN HUNTER, } *Adminiſtrat.*
Feb. 27, 1806. *

Notice.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of LEWIS DAVIS, deceaſed, are requeſted make payment as early as poſſible; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in for payment to

JOS. DAVIS, Executor.
Delaware county, January 30, 1806. *

Came

TO the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. John Grover's farm, about the 1ſt inſtant, a black *COW*, with three white feet, and ſome white on her belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL DURNELL.
March 14, 1806. *

Came

TO the ſubſcriber's, in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, within one mile of the Spread-Eagle, a large red COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BETSEY BAKER.
March 4, 1806, *

Foreign Attachment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an attachment iſſued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and was returned to November Term 1805, againſt the rights and credits, goods and chattels, monies and effects, lands and tenements, of WILLIAM CARNEY, THOMAS HARRIS and ISAAC T. HOPPER (non-reſident debtors) at the ſuit of ARCHIBALD STEWART, for the ſum of one hundred and ſixty dollars, by virtue of which writ the ſheriff of ſaid county has attached William Carney, Thomas Harris and Iſaac T. Hopper, by ſundry rights and credits, goods and chattels, monies and effects, as by the ſaid writ he was commanded:—Now, therefore, unleſs the ſaid William Carney, Thomas Harris and Iſaac T. Hopper ſhall appear, give ſpecial bail, and receive a declaration at the ſuit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered, and the eſtate, ſo attached, will be diſpoſed of, agreeable to the ſtatute in ſuch caſe made and provided.

A. PIERSON, Clerk.
March 29, 1806. 1y

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A valuable Plantation,

SITUATE in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, and ſtone ſpring houſe, over an excellent never failing ſpring, and a pump of good water near the door, all in good repair; there are about twenty acres of good watered meadow, and ſeventy acres of woodland. The arable land is in good order, having been twice limed, and is under clover and timothy. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to JONATHAN CHALFANT, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, living in London-Britain townſhip, Cheſter county.

DR. DAVID EATON.
January 1, 1806. *

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DAVID GARRETT, late of the townſhip of Middletown, county of Delaware, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent them, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

SAMUEL GARRETT,
ROBERT PENNELL, } *Adminiſtrators.*
1ſt Mo. 21ſt, 1806. *

Taken up,

ON the 15th inſt. at the corner of Ninth-ſtreet and Buttenwood-lane, A STRAY MARE. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay expences of keeping, and take her away. MICHAEL HAGE.
January 28, 1806. *

Was taken up,

IN the lot of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſt. near the corner of Spruce-ſtreet, in Fifth-ſtreet, from Schuylkill, a black mare COLT, about eighteen months old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JAMES RYAN.
Jan. 6, 1806. *

Take Notice.

ALL perſons that are indebted to the eſtate of BENJAMIN JONES, deceaſed, of Roxbury townſhip, Philadelphia county, are requeſted to come forward, and make immediate payment; and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate to furniſh their accounts, duly atteſted, and they ſhall receive payment.

ELEANOR JONES,
JOHN MEREDITH,
THOMAS LANCASTER, } *Adminiſtrat.*
Jan. 8, 1806. †

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of HUGH M'KINTA, late of Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to produce their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, to

TAFT BENJAMIN, Adminiſtrator.
Cheſter county, Dec. 25, 1805. *

Came

INTO the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living in Wrightſtown townſhip, Bucks county, the latter part of October, a ſorrel *MARE*, about four or five years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, and one white foot, about fourteen hands high. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH SACKET.
December 24, 1805. *

JUST RECEIVED,

And for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, an aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery and Braſs Ware.

ELISHA FISHER,
No. 14, North Front-ſtreet.
Auguſt 14. tf.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Farm,

LYING in Upper Alloway's creek, Salem county, within 31 miles of Philadelphia, 15 from Wilmington and New-Caſtle, 8 from the town of Salem, 2 from Wood's-town, 3 from Sharp-town, and within 4 miles of two landings on Alloway's creek, containing 300 acres of land, 50 whereof are good meadow, and more may be made with little expence, an orchard containing between 3 or 400 trees, about 80 acres of ploughland, and the remainder woodland; there are on the premiſes a large two ſtory frame houſe, with an excellent cellar under it, and a good kitchen, alſo a large barn, 45 by 35 feet, with a long ſtable at each end, one of which is ſufficient to ſtable 20 head of cattle, having as many ſtalls and chains for that purpoſe, and the other ſufficient for 10 horſes; there is alſo a good carriage houſe, in which there are two large corn cribs—a good well of water at the door. On ſaid premiſes there are 3 log dwelling-houſes, with good ſprings of water at each door; alſo two convenient roads, one of which leads from Thompſon's bridge to Wood's-town, running by the houſe, and the other within 30 rods of the ſame, leading to Fogg's landing. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid farm may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JAMES DICKINSON.
February 25, 1806. *

To be ſold, at private ſale,

A Valuable Plantation,

SITUATE in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 161 1-2 acres, 70 whereof are ſet with excellent timber, the reſidue cleared, and under good fence, and very natural to all kinds of grain. The buildings conſiſt of a log houſe, a log barn, and a ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring. There are on the premiſes ten acres of good meadow, part watered, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; and a pretty good apple orchard. The above plantation lies contiguous to Benjamin Rees' mill, and within three miles of Weſt-Cheſter, and one and an half from Goſhen meeting-houſe; the ſituation is pleaſant, and the neighbourhood agreeable, beſides many other conveniences, connected therewith, all combining to make it an eligible ſituation for an induſtrious farmer. The ſubſcriber thinks it unneceſſary to ſay any thing further, as any perſon inclining to purchaſe would no doubt wiſh to view the premiſes. Such therefore will pleaſe to apply to to Jacob Lewis, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, near Richard Thomas's mill. ISAAC MELON.
January 1, 1806. *

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARGARET JUNKIN, late of Eaſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all ſuch as have accounts, or any other demands, againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby notified to produce the ſame, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

WILLIAM HUNTER, *Executor.*
January 20, 1806. ‡

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DANIEL YARNALL, late of the townſhip of Middletown, Delaware county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

AMBROSE SMEDLEY, *Adminiſtrator.*
11th Mo. 16th, 1805. *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, about the beginning of this month, a ſmall brown MARE COLT, ſuppoſed to be riſing two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MITCHEL.
Dec. 10th, 1805. *

In Chancery.

BETWEEN
Eleanor Clark, complainant,
and
Elijah Clark, defendant, } ON BILL FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing that the object of the complainant's bill is to obtain a divorce from Elijah Clark, the defendant, late of the county of Cumberland, from bed and board, for extreme cruel treatment and obſtinate deſertion, that a ſubpœna to appear hath iſſued, but that the defendant hath removed without the juriſdiction of this court: *It is therefore ordered*, upon opening the matter, this day, by Lucius Horatio Stockton, of counſel with the complainant, that a hearing on the facts charged in the ſaid bill be had on the third Tueſday of May next, and that a copy of this order be publiſhed in one of the public papers of this ſtate, and in one of the public papers of the ſtates of New-York and Pennſylvania, for the ſpace of two months at leaſt before the day appointed for the ſaid hearing.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *Chancellor.*
A true copy,
JAMES LINN, *Clerk.* 9t

Foreign Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment, at the ſuit of John Maſon, againſt the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of BARRET MASON (a non reſident debtor) iſſued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, for the ſum of ſeven hundred and twenty ſeven dollars and thirty-eight cents, in a plea of debt, hath been duly returned to the ſaid court, in the term of March inſtant, by the ſheriff of ſaid county; and that unleſs the ſaid Barret Maſon ſhall appear, give ſpecial bail, and receive a declaration at the ſuit of the plaintiff in attachment, judgment will be entered, and the eſtate attached will be ſold and diſpoſed of agreeably to law.

EDWARD BURROUGHS, Clerk.
Dated 10th March, 1806. 1y
CRANE, *Attorney.*

Foreign Attachment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Writ of Attachment, at the ſuit of ANN COLEMAN, adminiſtratrix, and JAMES COLEMAN, adminiſtrator, of JAMES COLEMAN, deceaſed, againſt the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of JOHN COLEMAN (a non-reſident debtor) iſſued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, for the ſum of one hundred and fifty dollars, in a plea of treſpaſs on the caſe, hath been duly returned to the ſaid court, in the term of Auguſt inſt. by the Sheriff of the ſaid county; and that unleſs the ſaid John Coleman ſhall appear, give ſpecial bail, and receive a declaration at the ſuit of the plantiffs in attachment, judgment will be entered, and the eſtate attached will be ſold, and diſpoſed of agreeably to law.

JOS. M'ILVAINE, Clerk.
Dated 26th Auguſt, 1805.
CHARLES EWING, Attorney. 1y

Patented Raſped Logwood.

HATTERS and DYERS are informed, that they may be conſtantly ſupplied with Raſped Logwood, wholeſale and retail, at the price of eight cents per lb. of WILLIAM MATTHEWS, at the Raſping-mill, two miles above Darby, or at the ſubſcriber's houſe. They intend keeping an aſſortment of other dye-woods raſped, as *Red-wood* and *Fuſtic*, as ſoon as encouragement ſhall be given to induce them to make new improvements in their machine.—It appears of conſiderable importance to dyers, &c. as the ſaving is found to be equal to 100 per cent. at leaſt; ſo that the proprietors flatter themſelves that the aſſiſtance of thoſe, who have occaſion to uſe this powder, will not be withheld, in order to defray the expences incurred by the delay and trouble they have had in bringing the invention to its preſent ſtate. They cannot too highly recommend it to hatters and dyers at a diſtance, where carriage is an object, the quantity neceſſary being ſo much leſs. The following certificate will point out its true qualities, without further explanation.

JOHN MATTHEWS,
No. 81, North Third-ſtreet.
Philad, Sept. 15, 1805. 6m.

WE, the ſubſcribers, Hatters, do certify, that we have tried the raſped logwood for dying of Hats, and found that one pound of it is equal to three pounds of chipped logwood, and that it makes a good black with leſs trouble in colouring. (Signed)

David Jones, *James Darrach*,
Samuel Robinſon, *Daniel Oldenburgh*,
Lewis Walker, *William Camm.*

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